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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. | |
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| 10/735,294 | 12/12/2003 | Raymond C. Kurzweil | 14202-002001 | 9946 | |
| 26161 7 | 7590 05/17/2006 | | EXAMINER | | |
| FISH & RICHARDSON PC P.O. BOX 1022 | | | SAADAT, CAMERON | | |
| MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022 | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER | |
| | | | 3715 | | |
| | | | DATE MAIL ED: 05/17/2004 | DATE MAIL ED: 05/17/2006 | |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | | |
| | 10/735,294 | KURZWEIL, RAYMOND C. | | | | |
| Office Action Summary | Examiner | Art Unit | | | | |
| | Cameron Saadat | 3715 | | | | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply | pears on the cover sheet with the c | orrespondence address | | | | |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE | N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133). | | | | |
| Status | | | | | | |
| 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under Expression is the practice of the practi | s action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro | | | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | | | | | |
| 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o | wn from consideration. or election requirement. | | | | | |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). | | | | | | |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex | | | | | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 | | | | | | |
| 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. | | | | | | |
| Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date | 4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Di 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other: | (PTO-413) ate Patent Application (PTO-152) | | | | |

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

Claims 1-14 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims in the following copending applications:

Claims 1-14 of this application conflict with claims 1-23 of Application No. 10/735,595, claims 1-25 of Application No. 10734,618, claims 1-21 of Application No. 10/734,616, and claims 1-20 of Application No. 10/734,617. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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Claims 1-4, 7-10, and 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abbasi (USPN 6,786,863) in view of Choy et al. (USPN 6,695,770; hereinafter Choy).

Regarding claims 1 and 9, Abbasi discloses a virtual encounter system and method comprising, a mannequin having life-like features, the mannequin further comprising: a simulated human body part 55; a camera 35a-b coupled to the body for sending video signals to a communications network 30; and a microphone 40a-b coupled to the body for sending audio signals over the communications network; a display to render the video signals received from the camera and a transducer to transduce the audio signals received from the microphone (See Col. 2, lines 54-67). Abbasi discloses all of the claimed subject matter with the exception of explicitly disclosing the feature of providing a video display in the form of goggles. However, it is the examiner's position that providing a head mounted display is old and well known in a virtual reality environment. In addition, Choy teaches a virtual reality system comprising a headset for outputting video and sound data (See Choy, Fig. 1). In view of Choy, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the display described in Abbasi, by providing a head mounted display/goggles in order to enhance the reality of a virtual environment.

Regarding claim 2, Abbasi discloses a system wherein the mannequin is at a first location and the display is at a second location, the system further comprising: a second mannequin in the second location, the second mannequin having a second microphone and a second camera; and a second display to receive the video signals from the first camera and a second earphone to receive the audio signals from the first microphone (See Col. 4, lines 37-47; Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 3, Abbasi discloses a system wherein the communications network comprises: a first communication gateway in the first location; and a second communication gateway in the second location, the second processor connected to the first processor via a network (See Col. 3, lines 6-8).

Regarding claim 4, Abbasi discloses a system wherein the communications network comprises an interface having one or more channels for: receiving the audio signals from the microphone; receiving

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the video signals from the camera; sending the audio signals to the display; and sending the audio signals to the transducer (See Col. 4, lines 37-47; Fig 1).

Regarding claims 7 and 13, Abbasi discloses a system wherein the display comprises a receiver to receive the video signals (See Col. 2, lines 54-67).

Regarding claims 8 and 14, Abbasi does not explicitly disclose the feature of providing a transmitter to wirelessly send the audio signals and the video signals to the communications network from the mannequin. However, Choy teaches a virtual reality system comprising a mannequin, wherein data is wirelessly transmitted from the mannequin to a communications network (See Col. 9, lines 5-15). Thus, in view of Choy, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the transmission of data described in Abbasi, by providing a wireless transmission of data with the mannequin, in order to provide a more realistic untethered mannequin.

Regarding claim 10, Abbasi discloses a method further comprising: sending audio signals to the communications network from a second microphone coupled to a second mannequin having life-like features; sending video signals to the communications network from a second camera coupled to the second mannequin; rendering the video signals received from the communications network onto a monitor coupled to a second display; and transducing the audio signals received from the communications network using a second transducer of a second display (See Col. 2, lines 54-67; Col. 4, lines 37-47; Fig 1).

Claims 5-6 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abbasi (USPN 6,786,863) in view of Choy et al. (USPN 6,695,770; hereinafter Choy), further in view of Gutierrez (USPN 5,111,290).

The combination of Abbasi and Choy discloses all of the claimed subject matter with the exception of explicitly disclosing the feature of (as per claims 5 and 11) positioning the camera in the eye socket of the body; (as per claims 6 and 12) positioning the microphone in an ear canal of the simulated

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body. However, Gutierrez teaches a virtual mannequin comprising a video camera concealed in the eye

socked of the mannequin (Col. 1, lines 57-65). In view of Gutierrez, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify the placement of the mannequin camera and microphone described in

the combination of Abbasi and Choy, by concealing them within the mannequin and thereby avoiding the

unattractive appearance of the camera and microphone.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Sandvick et al. (USPN 6,368,268) – discloses a virtual environment with stimulation

devices and cameras.

Abbassi (US Patent App. Publication 2003/0036678) - discloses a system for remote

physical contact.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to Cameron Saadat whose telephone number is (571) 272-4443. The examiner can normally

be reached on M-F 9:00 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Robert Olszewski can be reached on (571)272-6788. The fax phone number for the organization where

this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained

from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available

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direct uspto gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cameron Saadat May 15, 2006

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